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The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Chief Executive Reaffirms Bi-System Confederal Korean State; S. Korea Should Be Democratized

DPRK chief executive Kim Il Sung reaffirmed his stand that Korean reintegration should be achieved through the establishment of a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Referring to the outlines of a reintegrated confederal state, the Pyongyang leader said: "The country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides will be represented on an equal footing and under which they will exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

This statement was made in his interview on Dec. 18, 1981 with a delegation of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

In response to the questions raised by Yugoslavian reporters, the chief executive stated that a Korean reintegration will be achieved only when the south Korean society is democratized, tension and danger of war are removed through replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace treaty and when the United States is prevented from pursuing the "two-Korea" policy and from intefering in the internal affairs of Korea.

"If the United States takes its hands off south Korea and desists from obstructing Korea's reunification, our nation will set up a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify the country peacefully with concerted efforts," he stated.

The chief executive urged all the Korean compatriots in the north, the south and abroad to make active efforts to convene a conference for the promotion of the cause of national reunification, which was jointly proposed by Pyongyang's various political parties and social organizations last August.

He also stressed the need for grand national unity for the successful establishment of a bi-system north-south confederation.

The DPRK chief executive called upon the peoples of the world to unfold an energetic peace movement in firm unity to prevent a new world war and defend world peace and security.

As the most important tasks to defend world peace, he cited the following: Military buildup and arms drive should be discontinued; complete disarmament achieved; all military blocks dissolved; and the military bases in other countries dismantled.

Highly appreciating the recent movement in many European countries to protest against the production of neutron weapons, the Pyongyang top leader urged the peace-loving people of the world to launch concerted action to "create nuclear-free, peace zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe."

In his interview, the DPRK President defined the non-aligned movement as a "progressive movement that opposes all manner of domination and subjugation and strives for independence and a powerful revolutionary force of our times that stands in confrontation with imperialism."

To further develop and expand the non-aligned movement, he stated, it is of vital importance for all the member nations to maintain their unity based on independence.

He urged that the non-aligned countries not to follow other countries blindly or act as their agents, and continued: "Non-aligned nations should not be at feud with each other, a tactic employed by the imperialist tricks to play off one nation against another--differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned in the national interests of both sides and to the benefit of the non-aligned movement as a whole."

The President emphasized that the non-aligned nations should not only firmly unite politically but also cooperate closely in economy and technology to establish a new international economic order.

He highly appreciated as "a great contribution" the achievements made by former President Tito of Yugoslavia "in founding, consolidating and developing the non-aligned movement."

Edward Kennedy & 114 Others Urge Immediate Release of Kim Dae Jung

One hundred and fifteen politicians, men of culture and Christians of the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on January 21 urged the Seoul junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to immediately release dissident leader Mr. Kim Dae Jung now in jail.

The noted foreign personages including Mr. Edward M. Kennedy, Member of U.S. Senate and Mr. Donald Ranard, former U.S. State Department Korean desk chief, said this in their joint statement sent on that day to the south Korean embassy here and Japan's Foreign Minister Sakurauchi. (See List of Signers on Page 8)

Noting that one year ago the whole world unanimously opposed the Chon Du Hwan's severe crackdown on Mr. Kim Dae Jung, the statement said that "it is unpardonable from the viewpoint of justice and humanity that Mr. Kim is still in jail."

On Jan. 23 last year the south Korean supreme court upheld the death sentence passed on Mr. Kim by the military court but one hour later the strongman Chon commuted it to life imprisonment.

Casting doubts on the value of Seoul's slogans such as "liberation from political suppression" and "realization of democratic welfare society," the statement entitled "Earnest International Appeal, Demanding Mr. Kim Dae Jung Be Released from Prison" added: "On the occasion of the first anniversary of the south Korean supreme court's verdict, we demand the south Korean government release Mr. Kim Dae Jung and take some measures for his medical treatment."

The attendants of the "Jan. 22 Meeting for Freedom of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Others" staged a demonstration downtown Tokyo, urging the Seoul junta to immediately release Mr. Kim and other political prisoners.

ASKODO Statement

Meanwhile, on January 22 the permanent bureau of the Emergency World Assembly for South Korean Democracy (ASKODO) issued a statement, demanding an immediate release of the champion of south Korean democracy.

The ASKODO which obtained approval of 93 influential foreign personages of various strata, sent the statement to the Chon junta and the Japanese Government.

The signers include Mr. Daniel Mayer, President of the International Human Rights League and special adviser to President Mitterrand of France; Mr. Alfred Emerlich, a representative of the ruling Social Democratic Party of West Germany; and Ms. Joan Taggert, Vice-President of the Australian Labour Party.

On the same day, over 800 Japanese personages of various strata held the "Jan. 22 Meeting for Freedom of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Others" and urged the Japanese Government not to support the south Korean junta in its attempt to liquidate him politically and not to give $6 billion economic aid to Seoul.

Tokyo's Economic Aid to Seoul Flayed as Heightening Tension in Korea

Tokyo's security-linked huge economic aid to Seoul will be nothing but an "open expression of its hostile policy" toward Pyongyang, the official paper Rodong Sinmun said in its January 16 signed commentary.

Commenting on the three-day south Korea-Japan senior working-level talks started on January 14 on economic cooperation, the organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea said that the proposed $6 billion in Japan's economic aid to Seoul will "only whip up the war fever" of the Chon junta and help it in the "armament expansion."

The Pyongyang's official paper further said that the aid will "inevitably heighten tension in the Korean Peninsula and increase the danger of northward invasion," and thus it will "jeopardize the peace of Asia."

Referring to the fact that the Japanese authorities are following the U.S. Far Eastern strategy of

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK Supports JSP Proposal for Asian Non-Nuclear, Peace Meet.

Pyongyang fully endorses the overtures made by the Japan Socialist Party to political parties and scholars in the Asian region for a meeting to expand a nuclear-free, peace zone to the whole of Asia and the Pacific.

This stand was manifested in a letter sent by the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea to the JSP Central Executive Committee in connection with the proposal made by the latter's chairman Asukata

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President Kim Il Sung's Answers to Yugoslav Journalists

Follows the full text of the answers given by President Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the delegation of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug on December 18, 1981: (Subtitles are ours . . . . . Ed.)

Photo shows a part of the No. 2 integral production workshop of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex in S. Pyongan Province which produces generators, thermal and hydraulic, and plants for heavy industry and chemical production.

On Socialist Construction

I received your questionnaire. You raised a series of problems in a comprehensive way. Now I am going to make answers to some cardinal points.

I would like first to mention the achievements made by our people this year in socialist construction and the perspective tasks to be carried out in the future.

The current year is a year of great importance in the building of socialism in our country. The success in the general forward movement for implementing the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of our Party depends largely on how to wage the battle for this year, the first year of the movement.

This year we have a brilliant victory in socialist construction by conducting the first operation well in this onward movement and thus made full preparations for achieving ahead of schedule the magnificent objectives of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

This year our people have registered great successes in all spheres of politics, economy and culture by carrying out vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea.

In accordance with the Party's policy of giving precedence to the ideological revolution, this revolution has been pushed forward energetically, with the result that the mental and moral qualities of our working people have become still better. Today, all of our working people, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, are working hard with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to carry through the lines and policies laid down by the Party. The entire people are rallied closely around the Party with one mind and one will, and the whole society is firmly united politically and ideologically. No force on earth can break the political and ideological unity of our society based on the Juche idea.

Big progress has also been made this year in socialist economic construction. Thanks to the heightened revolutionary zeal and vigorous labour endeavours of our working people, a large number of giant monumental structures have sprung up and a great productive upswing has been brought about in all fields of the national economy, thereby further consolidating the economic foundations of the country and rapidly increasing the industrial and agricultural production.

This year, in the domain of socialist cultural construction, public education has developed further, the general cultural and technical standards of the working people have risen markedly and excellent literary and art works have been produced in plenty. Specifically, our scientists and technicians have energetically conducted scientific researches from the steadfast standpoint of Juche and thus succeeded in many scientific and technical inventions which acquire an important significance in the development of the national economy.

All these successes scored by our people in socialist construction this year constitute a sure guarantee for a faster advance and for a yet greater victory.

On the basis of these achievements our people will add spurs to the general forward movement for fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

The Sixth Congress of our Party presented the historic task of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Patterning the whole society after the Juche idea means making all its members communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea and thereby completely realizing the independence of the working masses.

It calls for revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing all members of society. Only when we train them to be communist men developed in an all-round way with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural standard through a powerful struggle for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society, can we capture the ideological fortress of communism and realize the complete social equality of the working people.

It also presupposes making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientifically-based. Only when we guarantee the independent character of the national economy firmly, improve its technical equipment steadily and place production and management on a new scientific basis through the promotion of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, can we lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and provide the working people adequately with an independent material and cultural life.

The Sixth Congress of our Party put forward the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's in order to accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea. The goals are to produce annually in the near future 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million meters of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next ten years. If they are attained, our country will rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress and lay solid material and technical foundations to guarantee firmly the complete triumph of socialism, and the material and cultural standards of our people will rise very high.

At present, all our working people, with a great hope of the future and firm confidence in victory, are striving to carry out these magnificent long-term tasks.

On Reunification

Judging from the high revolutionary enthusiasm and soaring fighting spirit of our people, I believe that these tasks will be fulfilled ahead of the set time.

Now, I would like to dwell on the immediate tasks for the reunification of our country.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea last year, we made a new proposal to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Our Party's new reunification proposal holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It is envisaged that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to be established by the coalition of the north and the south in accordance with our Party's new national reunification proposal will be a unified state representing the whole of the Korean nation and as such pursue an independent, democratic, neutral, non-aligned and peace-loving policy.

The programme for reunifying the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is winning full support and warm approval from all people in the north and south of our country and all overseas Koreans and evoking great sympathy among the people the world over.

If the country is to be reunified through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the military fascist ruling system should first be liquidated and society made democratic in south Korea.

In south Korea today the most harsh and shameless military fascist rule unprecedented in history is in force. The present south Korean military fascist clique who seized power in a conspiratorial manner under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists are trampling upon even the people's elementary democratic freedoms and rights and openly slaughtering people by rigging up various fascist laws and mobilizing the colossal repressive machinery.

As long as the military fascist ruling system is kept intact, which brutally suppresses and murders the patriotic-minded people who demand democracy and national reunification in south Korea, it is impossible to bring about national reconciliation and unity and realize any proposals for peaceful reunification of the country.

All fascist laws and repressive setups should be abolished in south Korea, free political activities guaranteed for political parties, social organizations and individual personages, the military fascists forced out of power, and a democratic government set up.

One of the important tasks for achieving national reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to ease the tension and dispel the danger of war in our country.

In our country huge armed forces of the north and the south now stand opposed to each other, with the Military Demarcation Line in between. Under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion", the south Korean military fascists are bringing in a large amount of up-to-date lethal weapons and modern military equipment from the United States and are staging boisterous war exercises with the American troops almost every day. Because of the manoeuvres carried on for a new war by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is now strained to the extreme, and there is the danger of war breaking out any minute. In these circumstances where the tension has been keyed up and the danger of war is hovering, the country cannot be reunified peacefully.

In order to relax the tension and remove the danger of war in our country, the Korean Military Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

Since a long time ago we have time and again proposed to the United States, a signatory to the Korean Military Armistice Agreement, to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But the U.S. authorities have not yet accepted our reasonable proposal. Keeping south Korea under their occupation, they are further increasing their military support to the south Korean military fascists.

If the U.S. authorities have the least interest in peace in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they should accept our just proposal on concluding a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from south Korea as early as possible.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their machinations to interfere in our internal affairs.

The U.S. imperialists have put it forward as the basic strategy of their policy towards Korea to create "two Koreas" and are resorting to every possible means to realize it. They are instigating the south Korean puppet clique to national division and north-south confrontation and actively patronizing them. This is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States should no longer pursue its "two Koreas" policy which runs counter to the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of times: It should refrain from backing the south Korean military fascist clique who stifle democracy and savagely repress the people and should give up all its interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

If the United States takes its hands off south Korea and desists from obstructing Korea's reunification, our nation will set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify the country peacefully with concerted efforts.

In order to reunify the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is essential to achieve a great unity of the entire nation.

The proposal on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is designed to attain national reunification. Accordingly, it presupposes a great unity of the entire nation. National reunification is inconceivable apart from the cooperation and unity of the nation, and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo cannot be set up without

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great national unity. All the Koreans in the north, the south and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification transcending the differences in ideology and social system, party affiliation and political views, and should actively come out in the formation of a great national united front."

With a view to realizing the proposal on setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as early as possible, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic jointly proposed last August to convene a conference for the promotion of the national reunification with the participation of representatives of various parties and groups and personages of all strata in the north, the south and abroad, who aspire after the country's reunification. The publication of this proposal was warmly supported by broad segments of our compatriots at home and abroad. The conference for the promotion of the national reunification, when convened, will sincerely discuss and solve various problems related to national reunification including the question of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

There are still various hurdles in the way of national reunification owing to the obstructionist moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. However, our country will surely be reunified thanks to the vigorous struggle of the entire Korean people and the positive support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Government and people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

On Non-Aligned Movement

Now let me speak on the need to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive one that opposes all manner of domination and subjugation and strives for independence: It is a powerful revolutionary force of our times that stands in confrontation with imperialism. As the non-aligned movement appeared on the arena of history as an independent political force and developed to be an extensive international movement, the anti-imperialist independent forces have been strengthened decisively and the imperialist reactionary forces extremely weakened.

Today the non-aligned movement is playing a great role in the development of the world situation and in the solution of international problems. Thanks to the united struggle of the non-aligned countries, various international issues are being settled fairly in conformity with the demand and interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and the old orders whereby great powers indulged in arbitrariness and controlled everything are gradually crumbling in the international arena. The non-aligned movement is greatly contributing to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against all sorts of domination and interference, subjugation and policy and to safeguarding world peace and security against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists.

Now that the non-aligned movement has been expanded and developed into a worldwide movement and its influence is gtowing as the days go by, the imperialists persist in their manoeuvres to divide and wreck the movement and to draw its member states under their domination.

The imperialist moves to disrupt, alienate and win over new-emerging countries have caused many complex problems within this movement, so that it undergoes some trying ordeals.

At present, the non-aligned countries are confronted with a weighty task of smashing the crafty attempts of the imperialists for division, alienation and scramble and of further strengthening the non-aligned movement.

The strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement require the unity of its member nations.

Unity is the life and soul of the non-aligned movement and the source of its strength. Unity is inseparable from the non-aligned movement, and without achieving unity it cannot be strengthened and developed. Only through the unity of its member states can it become a powerful force vigorously advancing the history of mankind and put into effect its lofty aim and ideal.

What is most important in bringing about the unity of the non-aligned movement is that all its member states maintain independence firmly.

Maintenance of independence is the fundamental ideal and the basis of unity for the non-aligned movement. Only when all its member nations hold fast to independence, can this movement achieve unity, and unity based on independence alone can be a solid, genuine unity.

The non-aligned countries should adhere firmly to an independent stand and resolutely reject all sorts of foreign interference. And they should not follow other countries blindly or act as their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries. They should neither meddle in others' internal affairs nor take issue with them over their matters.

The non-aligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and preserve their peculiarities properly. They should not follow any bloc or be dragged into it. And they should refrain from drawing outside forces into the non-aligned movement or leading it to a bloc.

All the non-aligned countries should place unity above anything else and make active efforts to consolidate the unity of the movement. They should under no circumstances do anything detrimental to the unity of this movement but should do what is helpful to the unity.

Non-aligned nations should settle differences and disputes between individual countries on the principle of unity. They should not be at feud with each other, fooled by the imperialist tricks to set one nation against another: Differences and disputes between individual countries should be settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned in the national interests of both sides and to the benefit of the non-alignment as a whole. This is the way to strike at the imperialists who try to create blood among the new-emerging nations and fish in troubled waters, the way to overcome successfully various obstacles lying ahead of the non-alignment, and to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite with each other politically, but closely cooperate economically and technically.

Among the non-aligned nations, the developing countries, are those with valuable experience and advanced technology achieved in the course of creating a new life, and those with a wealth of resources and funds. If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation, the new-emerging nations will be able to resolve successfully the food problem and other difficult and complex questions cropping up in building a new society, without asking for help from big powers. Firmly maintaining the principle of self-reliance, the non-aligned nations should actively engage in interchanges and closely cooperate with each other, those with technology contributing technology, those with resources contributing resources, and those with funds contributing funds.

At present, the non-aligned nations, the developing countries, have set up many organizations for economic and technical cooperation and are enhancing their roles. They hold international meetings to develop science, education, culture and technology and take practical measures. We consider this excellent.

If they take joint steps in solid political unity and close economic and technical cooperation under the banner of independence against imperialism, the non-aligned countried will be able to consolidate and advance the non-alignment quickly and fulfil with credit their noble mission entrusted by human history and the new-emerging peoples.

Yugoslavia is a long-standing member nation of the non-alignment. Twenty years ago, when the world was divided in blocs and the spheres of influence and when the danger of another world war was growing, heads of state from many countries including Yugoslavia met in Belgrade with noble ideas of freedom and equality, peace and progress, and put up the banner of non-alignment.

I would like to appraise highly the great contribution made by Comrade Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, in the foundation, consolidation and development of the non-alignment.

It is not long since our country became a member of the non-alignment. But ever since we joined the ranks of this movement, we have made every possible effort to strengthen and develop this movement. As it has done in the past, so in the future, too, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will adhere to the principles and ideal of the non-alignment and strive to strengthen and develop this movement.

On Int'l Situation

Next, I am going to talk about the general international situation and the questions of defending world peace and security at present.

Today, the international situation on the whole is very complex and tense.

A fierce struggle is now going on between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the forces of domination on the international scene. The peoples' revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism is growing stronger day by day, whereas the great powers' moves for aggression and scramble to keep and expand their domination are becoming more undisguised.

Alarmed at the intensifying revolutionary struggle of the progressive people of the world, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their domination.

The imperialists are resorting to ceaseless armed intervention, subversion and destructive moves to stamp out the peoples' struggle for national independence and a new society. They are intensifying the scramble to put newly-independent countries under their domination. In particular, they are beefing up armed forces of aggression on a large scale and continuously increasing military bases for aggression in major zones of resources and strategic areas and slyly manoeuvring to establish political, economic and military control over the countries in these regions.

On account of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation is extremely tense, and the danger of a new world war is growing with every passing day. At present, the danger of another world war is hovering over Korea, the Middle East, and also Europe.

All the peace-loving people of the world should launch an active struggle to frustrate the daily stepped-up imperialist policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. Today, no task is more urgent for the peace-loving, progressive people of the world than to prevent a new world war.

Prevention of a new world war and defence of world peace and security demand that all anti-imperialist, independent forces conduct an energetic peace movement in firm unity.

The progressive people of the world who love peace should resolutely protest against and denounce the imperialists' machinations for aggression and war and deal a heavy blow to imperialism everywhere it stretches out its tentacles of aggression. Further, the progressive countries of the world should not follow the imperialist policy of aggression and war but should firmly maintain independence. This will decisively weaken the imperialist forces of aggression and further isolate them internationally, thus making them important and rendering it impossible for them to unleash a new world war at will.

In order to safeguard world peace and security, military buildup and arms drive should be discontinued and complete disarmament achieved.

The imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion that become more undisguised with each passing day strain the international situation still more and cause deep apprehensions to the peace-loving people of the world. All the progressive people should strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' military buildup and armament expansion and to bring about complete disarmament.

To dissolve all military blocs is important in defending world peace and security.

Military blocs are a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. The peace-loving people of the world should strive to dissolve all military blocs including the aggressive ones of the imperialists.

While military blocs are dissolved, the aggressive military bases in other countries should be dismantled and foreign troops withdrawn. We strongly demand that all foreign military bases in south Korea and in many other parts of the world be removed, and that all aggressive troops be withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to defend world peace and security, a stout struggle should be waged to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various areas of the world.

Nuclear weapons that could spell disasters for mankind are now being stockpiled in many parts of the world, and they are gradually propagated to wider areas. To prevent a new world war and save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war, the testing, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons should be banned throughout the world and they should all be scrapped. A vigorous struggle is going on in many European countries and many other parts of the world to check the manufacture of *neutron weapons and to create* nuclear-free, peace zones. This is very gratifying.

We will strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The Korean people ardently love peace. It is the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to fight for a lasting peace and security of the world. As in the past, so in the future, our Party and the Government of the Republic will closely unite with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries and strive to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security.

The Second Meeting of Coordinators of Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in Pyongyang from June 10 through June 12, 1981 stressed the need to attain self-sufficiency in food and expand mutual cooperation among non-aligned nations.

Unification Church — A Variant of People's Temple

Anthony Andrews
Special to The People's Korea

Part One: Stormtrooping Aggression

Persecution of new religious cults usually makes or breaks them; indeed the emergence of any unorthodox ideology is bound to meet with resistance, if not outright condemnation.

Memories still linger of Jim Jones and his people's temple who eventually committed mass suicide with over 800 members in Jonestown, Guyana.

In dealing with each new cult it must be asked to what lengths are they prepared to go to in trying to consolidate their positions in society.

In the case of the Unification Church, under the strain of worldwide rejection they have begun to take an increasingly aggressive stance to implement their brand of worship.

The Unification Church, or the "Moonies" as they are known, consider their founder Sun Myung Moon to be the returned Messiah and the son of God.

Moon declares himself to be chosen and ordained by God to build the kingdom of heaven on earth, but until now has only built a small but powerful cult.

Any charitable work they may be involved in is purely to maintain a Christian-type image.

Their public relations team try to get as much credit as possible from these activities.

Moon teaches that Jesus was supposed to build the kingdom of heaven but died before it was possible, leaving the task unfinished.

So as Moon has taken it upon himself to finish the job such mistakes must not be allowed to happen again, which may be why he now has a munition factory in Korea. Only a small percentage of the potential aggressiveness of this movement has reached the visable surface simply because there has been no substantial base of power from which to expand. This base of power is what Moon has been seeking since starting his church in Korea in 1954.

Forced imprisonment, bodyguards, heavy teams brainwashing, humiliation of members and church centres protected by men swinging baseball bats are a far cry from their mask of love and brotherhood.

The church has tried hard to cover the tracks of Moon's beginnings when he was arrested for forcing female converts to have sex with him.

In Britain-The Mask Drops

Earlier this year in London a camera crew arrived at the Moonies national headquarters for filming due to an increase in the brainwashing reports coming from all over Britain.

The first thing they encountered was Dennis Orme, the national leader of the Moonies, charging towards the cameraman and punching wildly.

The man continued filming even though there was blood on his face, with Dennis Orme, one of Moon's top men, at the time showing violent aggression.

The same man laughed after losing hundreds of thousands of pounds of his church's money in a futile attempt through the English courts to justify the churche's intolerable brainwashing programs in a massive law suit against the "Daily Mail", money which could have been spent on world-wide charitable services and improved their church's credibility, but was used instead to unlessly defend with insidious arrogance their ability to break up families.

All members are encouraged by Moon to train themselves vigorously in karate, yet the greatest threat to their safety is themselves.

Members seem to want to defend themselves against the retaliations of their own threatening behavior. They are actually battling against their own shadows, shining suns of ideal worlds but dark shadows of seething resentment against the non-accepting society.

Moonies are taught to believe, contrary to Christian thought, that hell is not eternal, but if they don't do exactly as Moon advocates, eternal damnation becomes a very useful idea, and fear is a powerful motivation, a motivation which causes an increase in the violent instances of the Unification Church.

Confrontation seems inevitable when you want to take over the world, especially if time is running out.

Sun Myung Moon is now almost 62 years old and seems to have no one to replace him as the "son of God."

Secondly, the first "Unification Republic" has still not been established, although moves in this direction are now taking place in Uruguay, with Moon recently transferring 35 million pounds there.

Thirdly, world opinion has shifted strongly against the unacceptably behavior of Moon and his church, and the November tax evasion scandals in America show that Moon's influence with the U.S. government has cooled off considerably.

After their massive loss of face in Britain, being condemned in court as "The Church that breaks up families", the movement's directions had to change.

This has meant placing greater emphasis on business projects, such as starting a new tool machine company, and less proselytizing.

When the Unification Church first started in Britain, known then as "the unified family" in the late 1960's, the idea was to get as many converts as possible and establish a strong organization capable of influencing the government.

But they found it difficult to take over the world and maintain a respectable Christian image at the same time.

The power wielding people at the top continually hindered the sincere activities of those at the bottom, thus creating a conflict. Members are told to love people, but also made to pressure their contacts into total commitment.

Stories of brainwashing abound in Britain and the cases of parents trying to get their children out of Moon's church are too numerous to mention.

Some parents resorted to kidnapping. A few members committed suicide and others trying to escape the chains upon their minds ended up in mental hospitals.

The Munitions Connection

One thing that worries analysts of Moon's church is the new emphasis on importing lathes and tool-making machinery from Korea to both Britain and Germany.

It is well known that Moon has an arms factory in Korea. So, there may be some connection between the two. One has the potential of creating the other.

Two reasons can easily be sighted which might push Moon's church towards armed aggression.

One, the movement now finds itself being pushed into a corner, contrary to their desire to take over the world.

Two, Moon is completely paranoid about communism and considers things such as France shifting to the left this year, Britain becoming divided by extreme left and right, and regards Germany facing the Berlin wall in an increasingly weaker position.

His political thinking is only on fighting against communism, and he may go to almost any lengths to stem its growth, but would create or agitate a war in the process. It's not too difficult to imagine Moon organizing a coup when his interests may be at stake.

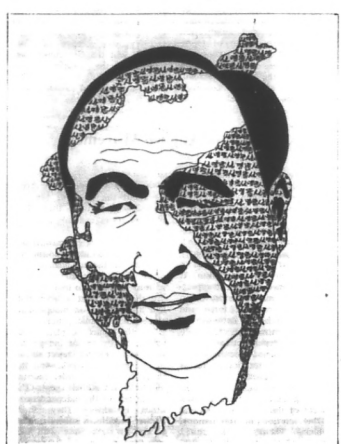
In Korea communism is the great scapegoat that lets the government get away with murder.

Moon seems to fit the same pattern.

In Germany there has been an increase in violent clashes between the left wing students and moonies on campus. This is something which Moon regards as inevitable, and anyone hurt or killed in such violent scenes for the sake of Moon will be regarded by him as a hero.

One reporter recently spoke to German church members who revealed that they regarded themselves as a new type of Hitler youth movement. This idea has been echoed in a book on Moon by one Professor Sontag, who was also told by German moonies that Hitler youth is one of their images.

Armed aggression by the Unification Church at the movement may seem hard to predict but then again the mass suicide in Jonestown Guyana was also hard to predict.



Part Two: International Nationalism

America, the springboard of Prestige

Sun Myung Moon's arrival in the United States in 1971 set a new beginning for the Unification Church a breath of fresh air after the scandals and persecutions left behind in Korea. Here was a whole new continent unaware of Moon's past behavior and connections.

Moon began intensive training courses of members in his ideology "The Divine Principle" started a recruitment drive and accelerated fund raising activities.

Many people in the Orient regard Western acceptance as the ultimate in prestige rather like believing a fashion design to be exquisite by the mere fact it was made in Paris or that something must be true because the New York Times said so.

True to this strange tradition Moon was no exception. He began a campaign of public speeches starting at New York's Carnegie Hall, it didn't matter if all the seats were filled by members of his movement or it was free to go in or a lot of entertainment was provided as long as it looked good on film or photographs to be used in future propaganda campaigns by his public relations team.

Moon went to Washington with his chief aid and translator Bo Hi Pak and had many pictures taken with senators and congressmen who had us idea who he was, one of them being Edward Kennedy. This of course was immediately published as a P.R. booklet and used as if to say "Look how great and successful our Leader is, standing next to such famous peoples as Hubert Humphies and Teddy Kennedy". One is reminded of a book that was reviewed by the Washington Star.

The reviewer's comments were "I was stunned by the author's lack of insight and accuracy", but when the book was published a quote from the Washington Star reads "I was stunned by the author....."

This is known as the clever use of mission accounts often displayed in Unification Church publications.

On Friday November 30th 1973 Moon took out a full page advertisement in the New York Times to issue a statement on the Watergate crisis.

This was a unique opportunity to get closer to Nixon by sympathising with Nixon's encroaching dilemma.

This tactic eventually proved fruitless, but a great deal of publicity was gained and Moon even got to meet with Nixon, but the photographs of that meeting were soon dropped from the P.R. teams publications as Nixon became bad news.

(Continued on page 5)

Australian Daily "The Age"

Moon and the Mind Games for Youth

The following is an abridged version of a story which appeared in The Age, a daily in Melbourne on Jan. 2, 1982 under the title of "Moon and the Mind Games for Youth".

The case of ANGELA HAMERSLEY, the 20-year-old Perth Woman who this week criticised her parents' action in "rescuing" her from the Moonies religious cult in the US, has again focused attention on the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. CHRISTOPHER REED in San Francisco reports on the cult and the "de-programmers" who work to break its hold on converts.

THERE IS little common ground between the Unification Church and its critics. Church officials consistently accuse de-programmers of kidnapping disciples and holding them forcibly while they are beatgn and psychologically abused in order to break their devotion to the cult. In turn, this is denied by the de-programmers in an argument which descends into mutual reerimination.

In an area in which everything is in dispute, it is important to outline the known facts--recorded in various court cases--of the techniques used by the Moonies to recruit foreigners. They are almost always white, educated, and travelling in New York or California, particularly San Francisco. They are approached by a clean-cut couple and offered a free meal and a discussion of a vague philosophical nature. Music is promised and there is the unmentioned but assumed likelihood of an attractive community of both sexes.

This is followed by films and slide shows, and then the new recruits are invited to a weekend at the group's country camp. "If you go, you're a Moonie," says one woman who quit eventually. Various courts have heard that recruits are not informed at this stage that the "community" is connected to Mr. Moon – the 61-year-old South Korean lauded as the "One True Parent" who lives (when he is on America's east coast) in a 25-room mansion above the Hudson River in New York State.

California recruits are usually driven in an unmarked white bus in darkness courts have heard 130 kilometers north of San Francisco to Camp K for kingdom. They awake next day to find themselves in a remote rural area devoid of landmarks and with little local transport.

Various courts have heard again that newcomers are deprived of sleep, fed a high carbohydrate diet, never left alone (even in the lavatory), and subjected to "love bombing" – a technique of extravagant affection designed to knit them into their new community of "love".

Psychologists have testified that this amounts to a mental hold over the recruits.

De-programming techniques are described by Steven Hassan, 27, a college-educated former Moonie who has founded the Ex-Moon Group. He acknowledges that these methods have an ironic echo of the manipulation of the church itself – "but you get out the way you got in", he says.

The first step is "separation from the cult group". This is often simply supplied by lots of sleep and hearty food, and the sanctuary of privacy.

The next process is more difficult – "information and perspective". Mr. Hassan says: "All cult members have unique ideas toward the cult – spiritual, emotional, political, altruistic. We identify what was the motivation and offer an alternative to combat it. In this way we suggest choices as a way of breaking the phobia they have of leaving the group".

The third step is "personal and emotional support". It is often a matter of common-sense assurance, affection without intrusion, and reassurances of a good and satisfying life outside the cult.

Although the process sounds simple – it lasts only three-to-five days in a comfortable hotel room – many former Moonies experience terrifying crises of emotion during their emergence. "They can cry, howl, beat their chest, freak out and sometimes try to jump out the window," said Mr. Hassan. "But after that, those kids snap out of it all and wonder what they were doing there in the first place. Others slip into neutral gear and kind of come around to reality slowly."

The California legal adviser for the church, Alan Sehar, dismisses the complaints of parents from around the world as examples of intrinsic religious prejudice.

He said: "In America there has always been prejudice against religions – the Mormons, the Quakers, the Jews. I see these complaints as the kind of anti-religious feeling against new faiths that we have come to expect. There is also, of course, the media hype which picks on individual cases; and blows them out of all proportion. They are a dramatic sensationalism of family cases in which, in fact, someone seeking to practise their religion may be intimidated by their own family and encouraged by the media to make it into a case".

Despite Moonie denials – and the blizzard of writs the church has launched against the media round the world – the US authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about the activities of Mr. Moon and his church. These misgivings are also set against a growing number of studies by psychologists and sociologists both into the mentality of Moonie recruits and the recruitment methods of the church.

While such questions remain debatable more serious doubts have come down from Congress in Washington, with origins back to 1963 when a Central Intelligence Agency report claimed that the church had been formed for political reasons by the Korean CIA.

In 1978, a sub-committee of the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives examined the Moon organisation and described it thus:

"In the diversity of its function and basic organisational structure it now resembles a multi-national corporation, involved in manufacturing, international trade, defence contracting (parts for semi-automatic rifles), and other business activities ... In the training and use of lower-ranking members it resembles a para-military organisation, while in other respects it has the characteristics of a tightly disciplined international political party."

The sub-committee reported that, "among the (Moon) goals is the establishment of a world-wide Government in which the separation of Church and State would be abolished, and which would be governed by Moon and his followers.

"In pursuit of this and other goals, the Moon organisation has attempted with varying degrees of success, to gain control over or establish business and other secular institutions in the US and elsewhere, and has engaged in political activities in the USA."

Aside from these "aims", the report was specific in eight areas of violations of the law – including tax, banking, immigration and currency transfer – and the sub-committee recommended that a "task force" composed of various Government agencies should be appointed to investigate further.

No such task force has been established, but Federal agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalisation Service and the Internal Revenue Service are now examining various aspects of the Moon presence in America.

What is curious to the outside observer is the lack of US Federal action in a concerted manner, especially in view of the congressional report. To understand this apparent lethargy, it is important to realise the reverence of Americans toward that part of their Constitution which permits freedom of religion.

One view, however, is that the Constitution's importance has obscured decisive thinking about the nature of the Moon organisation. For the problem, surely, is not the sacristy of Mr. Moon's church, but whether it is a church at all.

—UNIFICATION CHURCH—
(Continued from page 4)

Turning on the Pressure

If Moon was wholeheartedly interested in America then things could have improved for him, but America was just an easy place to make money and gain prestige in the Orient and Moon's first desire is the Korean Peninsula. This caused a conflict of interest which gradually became obvious to any thinking person.

Meanwhile the scandals of Moon's past began to resurface in America, exhumed by the media to haunt him once again.

By this time Moon had started another speaking tour, beginning at Madison Square Garden on September 18th 1974 and then went to seven other major citys culminating in Los Angeles.

In New York millions of dollars were spent on TV commercials posters and full page ad's in the New York Times.

The whole event was free to the public and ultimately Madison Square Garden was filled on the night because of pure curiosity.

When the entertainment finished and Moon started his speech, many started leaving but the crowded auditorium looked good on pictures.

Any protests or vociferous objections from the audience were immediately squashed by Moonies who stood guard every where.

This became organised routine at these speeches after Madison Square Garden.

As the American public became more aware of Moon's past behavior and his motives, the amount of protests at his speeches increased as did the number of Moonie guards.

Scenes of harassment and violence erupted at every city particularly with the left wing demonstrations. People were punched, kicked and manhandled out of the auditoriums ,creating an atmosphere of panic.

One man was in charge of security at these meetings, his name was Dr. Scheftik.

He was an expert in karate and offered many hints on how to shut someone up quickly, where to kick effectively and so on.

It can be said that his orders were carried out enthusiastically.

None of this will appear in the Unification Church's P.R. literature.

Once in the 1960's Moon denounced a dance craze called "the twist" as an expression of the devil and likened it to the dance of a shake, but today his eldest son is in a church rock band.

One of Moon's top national leaders "divinely" predicted in 1973 that Hubert Humphries would become the next U.S. President. Moon himself claimed he would purchase the Empire State Building and the New York Times.

When visiting England Moon declaimed that Cambridge University would be used in the future for storing information on the great thoughts and deeds of his life.

These strange points you cannot find in church pamphlets.

After establishing that aggression exists in the Unification Church it may only be a matter of time when that aggression turns from defensive to attacking.

More recently this potential violence received media coverage after a young Irish schoolteacher claimed she had been asked by a leader of the Moonies cult if she would kill her parents for the sake of God's work.

Miss Mary Canning, 23, from Donegal, told a press conference in Dublin that she had how left the Unification Church which she had joined in San Francisco.

This occurred in October 1981.

Right Wing for God

The Japanese members in America freely sing old Japanese militaristic songs which Western members don't understand are right wing slogans.

The movement in America has no idea that the Unification Church in Japan is just another right wing fanatic organization.

Then the American members singing their national anthem with gusto and fervour wave the American Hag. They have only achieved international nationalism. Of course every member can sing the south Korean national anthem and are sworn to die for south Korea.

Any conflict occurring between north and south Korea would see that promise fulfilled.

A direct quote from Moon himself reveals a strong desire to attack. "Communism has the power win, because as long as we only defend, we have no chance to win".

Another quote shows his desire for Korean nationalism. "Always in the providence of God the thing that matters most is the nation, because the nation is the fundamental unit for the world, God is looking for that representative country; through that country he will inherit the world."

"That country" they hope will be Korea.

Moon, self-styled Messiah, anti-communist and businessman may become more indignant that the world does not share his self convinced righteousness, and in particular the Korean government, who run the risk of embarrassment by Moon's strange behavior.

If it was not for Moon's relentless drive for power, the world would find it much easier to co-operate with what goodness still remains in the Unification Church, for mutual benefit.

Moonies were receiving military training with automatic rifles in their hands on the secret training ground inside Sonhwa Art School located in Songdong Ward, Seoul.

(From the No. 1,074, Dec. 26, 1981, edition of The People's Korea)

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (17)

2. Records on Struggles at The Kishiwada Spinning Mill

Korean Women's Strike

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Kishiwada spinning mill employed low wage Korean workers. Korean workers' wages, already very low, were reduced three times between February and the beginning of April in 1929. In addition, the mill operation rate was lowered from the previous year. Then, the real wages of the workers were cut 40 per cent. Dissatisfaction grew among Korean female workers.

"I don't know much about labor movement or the socialist movement. When the strike was called at the Kishiwada spinning mill, my fellow workers asked me why I didn't take part in the strike. I was unable to take part in it because I was frightened. I worked at the Kishiwada mill not at the Sakai branch factory. So, I didn't know the situation when the strike began at the Sakai branch factory. Afterwards, the situation became serious at the Kishiwada mill. I don't remember how this happened. Policemen came to the factory and the situation turned for the worse. Some Korean female workers took part in the strike, but many others didn't.

"I thought the number of women who took part in the strike was smaller than those who didn't. They hesitated to do so as they were afraid of being badly mauled by the Soai society. But many workers were dissatisfied with the company, so when they were asked to participate in the strike, some did so. Workers talked to each other about the strike." *(Ko Sun Bong, born at Nam County, Cheju Island; resident of Kishiwada City)*

The Osaka Korean labor union directed its attention to the Sakai factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill and actively conducted organizing activities among the Korean workers and Korean female workers as a struggle to activate its movement and develop it into a national council.

On May 2, 1930, the Senshu joint labor union held a meeting of its executive committee, to discuss the question of the Sakai factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill. It was decided at the meeting that at 3:00 a.m. on May 3 when workers were shifted, a meeting of workers should be held where a petition should be submitted to the company and that if the company refused the demand, the workers should call a strike and the Korean female workers should be taken out from the dormitories. On that day, leaders of the strike made preparations for the strike the next day. But at that moment, the company got information on the preparation being made by the workers and the police authorities began to take strict preventive measures.

On May 3, the strike guidance committee held a meeting of workers as it planned and tried to lead them to call a strike. But police were already called in to keep a watch on the meeting. The situation was no such as would permit a meeting to be held. Thus, the meeting was discontinued. Though the meeting was suspended, female workers, led by the strike guidance committee, got out from the company in the confusion of work shift and gathered at two places at the strike headquarters of the allied labor union at Yamamoto street, Sannomiya and the Senshu branch of the Yamatogawa Korean labor union. On May 4, the strike guidance committee visited the manager of the factory and submitted to him a demand in which the demand items of the female workers were listed.

May 4, 1930

"To the factory manager of the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill

We submit the following demand to the company.

1. Immediately to withdraw the wages cuts carried out on four occasions from Jan. 28 to Apr. 5 this year.

1. To improve the wage-scale system as follows:
a. The lowest grade should be raised the 5th.
b. Those presently receiving the 5th-10th grade wages should receive 5th or higher wages.
c. No down grading in wage scale.

1. The amounts of commutation and housing allowances should be set.

1. Operation of machinery should be stopped for 30 minutes for lunch and supper.

1. To improve sanitary arrangements for foodstuff and the dining room.

1. To lengthen the open hours of the canteen

1. The dormitory should be immediately equipped with the following.
a. Two sets bedclothes should be provided, one for summer and the other for winter.
b. To provide longer electric cords
c. To provide braziers in winter

1. A dormitory should be built for male workers.

1. To provide more bathrooms for those living in the dormitory

1. To provide a bathroom for commuting members

1. To improve sanitary equipment as follows:
a. To provide full equipped wash places
b. Bedclothes should be laundered once a month.

1. No longer working hours

1. The freedom of going out, writing letters and receiving visitors should be guaranteed.

1. Free use of educational and cultural facilities

1. To set a retirement allowance as follows for those returning to the homeland:

a. 40 days' wage for those who worked for 6 months or less
b. 60 days' wage for those who worked for 6–12 months
c. 150 days wage for those who worked for 1–3 years
d. Three days' wage should be added to the above per year for those who worked for more than three years.

1. No dismissal of workers

The company should reply to the above demand by lunch time tomorrow.

Male and female workers of the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill"

The above demand items show under what conditions they were placed. However, their demand was rejected immediately by the factory.

Yamamoto Tatsuo, who led this strike, said as follows:

"When we began this struggle, we set up a double leadership—one an open leadership, and the other a secret one, considering suppression by the police. Ishizumi Yukichi was one of the leaders on the surface and I was one of the leaders behind the scenes. Yazaki Yahachi and others were in charge of collecting a strike fund and were visiting many places in the Kansai district in order to raise funds for the struggle.

"The company was not hit by the escape of female workers and demand submitted to the factory on May 4. So, the demand of the workers were easily rejected. Therefore, we discussed how we could deal a blow at the company."

The number of female workers who escaped from the factory was smaller than those who remained at the factory. So, the factory was not hit and the work was continued.

A paper at that time wrote:

"Some female workers coming back to the factory, others escaping from the factory. The company optimistic. The strike at the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill

As was already reported, in the female workers' strike at the Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill at 1-chome, Jyunoshima, Sakai City, representatives of the strikers submitted a written demand with 23 items to the company. But it was rejected by the company. So, the strike leaders decided to propose a meeting to the company on the 4th.

"Several scores of female workers who had escaped from the factory returned to the factory, while seven workers escaped from the factory and joined the strike at 1:30 a.m. on the 5th. Some 80–90 female workers are staying separately at the strike headquarters at the united labor union in front of Yamamoto street, Sannomiya, and at the Senshu branch of the Korean labor union at Yamatogawa. At noon, they went to a nearby public bath, chatting cozily. The company is optimistic, saying 'Those female workers who escaped, will return to the factory soon.'" *(Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun" dated May 6, 1930)*

The demand of the workers was turned down flatly. The workers were impatient, but the strike continued.

On May 7, the strikers staged a demonstration inside the factory and 91 men and women workers of the cotton spinning section left their workshop and joined the demonstration. At that time a goon squad employed by the factory and leaders of the Soai society attacked the demonstrators, and a large number of them were injured. In this situation, the company afraid of further confusion stopped mill operation for two days from that day.

On May 8, the strikers, taking advantage of temporary confusion on the part of the company, staged a demonstration at the head of which stood the strike leader in front of the Sakai municipal office, under the leadership of the Sakai branch of the Osaka Korean labor union. Some 80 Korean workers who were working at the railway construction site of the Sampo Asukayama Line of Sakai City, joined the demonstration. The demonstrators clashed with the police.

In this strike the question of solidarity between Koreans and Japanese was posed a big question. A written appeal of the Senshu united labor union reads: "Long live the solidarity of Japanese and Korean workers! Long Live the strikers of the Kishiwada spinning mill! Long live the general strike of all spinning industry workers!" *("Social Movement News" dated May 13)*

However, the strike didn't have so big an effect on the company as expected by the strikers. The company stopped operation only on the 8th and resumed operation on the 9th. The strikers felt more and more frustrated.

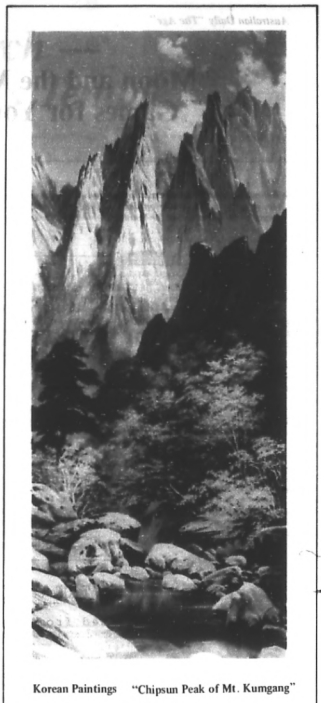
From May 12 to 14, the strikers rushed to the house of President Terada of the Kishiwada spinning mill with a written demand. Whenever they went to the house of the president, they were driven away by the police from the Sakai police station and couldn't hand their written demand to the president.

On May 15 the strikers demonstrated in front of the factory in order to carry through their demand and asked Tsujita, manager of the factory, to meet the strikers and reply to their demand. Tsujita said that the answer was handed to the strike leadership. No clue to the solution of the problem was found as the strikers only argued with Tsujita. And as the police intervened, the strikers withdrew from there.

In order to make the company accept their demand, the strike leaders first planned to stop the operation of the mill and thought that the most effective way was to pull out all the female workers. But later it became clear that it was impossible to pull out all the female workers from the factory. Then, they decided on a plan to demonstrate in front of the factory and stop the operation of the machinery at the factory with the aid of female workers inside the factory.

At the same time, the strike leaders asked the help of Oyama Ikuo, president of the Labor-Farmer Party, in Tokyo, in order to appeal to the public and change the situation in a way favourable to the strikers.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Chipsun Peak of Mt. Kumgang"

Basic Form of Koguryo Costume And Changes In Japanese Costume in Ancient Japan (1)

Korea exerted an influence upon Japan in costume as she has a cultural effect on Japan generally from the ancient times.

Introduced here is an article "The Basic Form of Koguryo Costume and Changes in Japanese Costume in the Ancient Period of Burial Mounds" by Chong Sok Kun of the DPRK, an article appearing in January issue, 1981"Historical Science" published in the DPRK.

During the period of the 5th-7th centuries Koguryo (middle of the 1st century B.C.– 668 A.D.) had an influence on Japanese costume. This was proved by frescos on the walls of the Takamatsu mound of Japan.

The basic forms of Koguryo costume and its influence on Japanese costume:

People of the Koguryo period had advanced spinning and sewing technique. They made unique costumes and exerted not a small influence upon their neighboring countries and tribes.

In the archaeological discoveries related to costume in the period of ancient burial mounds in Japan (3rd–7th centuries), not a few characteristic points of Koguryo costume are found. There is sufficient evidence to show that the costume of the Koguryo period influenced the development of Japanese costume in the period of ancient burial mounds.

Seasonal Costumes

If materials on Koguryo costume are put together, it can be understood that Koguryo people made various kinds of costumes according to sexes, classes and seasons.

Main features of Koguryo costume:

Typical costumes of the Koguryo period were *paji* (trousers), *chogori* (jacket), *chima* (skirt) and upper garments. Men's costumes are *pagi*, *chogori* and upper garment, while women's costumes are *paji*, *chima*, *chogori* and upper garment.

There was no big difference between men's *paji* and women's.

Paji is similar to the pantaloons worn today by people in Western countries. There were two kinds of *paji*, that is a broad one and a narrow one.

Nor was there any big difference between men's *chogori* and women's. The length of *chogori* was about the same as that of a men's jacket. The front of *chogori* was separated. *Chogori* was worn by putting one separated side of the front upon the other. A sash was put on the waist. The collar was an upright collar, stretching down to the end of the front of *chogori*. There was no clear distinction between a collar and a gusset. The sleeves reached the wrist and the sleeves differed in width, some were broad and others narrow.

Four Colors of Chima (Skirt)

Various kinds of *chima* were worn by Koguryo women. A typical *chima* which was popular with them was flounced.

The skirt was longer than that which is worn today. *Chima* was pleated from top to bottom and the pleats were larger near the bottom. Some *chima* reached the ankles and others the ground. Generally, *chima* were white, but some were colourful like a rainbow. In those days, a colourful *chima* was called a "*mujige* (rainbow) *chima*." The pleats of *mujige chima* had a fixed width and four colors were arranged regularly for the pleats.

A *mujige chima* drawn in the fresco on the walls of the Tokfun-ri mound (it is thought to belong to the beginning of the 5th century) is regularly coloured in purplish-red, green, yellow and white.The *mujige chima* worn by the hostess drawn in the fresco of the Susan-ri mound, is presumed to belong to the mid-5th century, is colored in dark blue, blue, white and red.

The typical upper garment of Koguryo people was "*hilmagi*" (men's overcoat) and "*totchogori*" (worn on *chogori*)–this is longer than *chogori*, but is the same as *chogori* in other points.

In the above-mentioned costumes, narrow and long costumes were worn by the common people. Broad and long costumes were worn on by ruling class people.

Furthermore, dancers were other costumes. The dancing costumes had particularly long sleeves. This characteristic point can be seen in the costumes worn by dancers in the fresco of the Muyong (dancing) mound.

Another characteristic feature of Koguryo costume is that all costumes had cuffs. The collar of *chogri*, the collar of upper garment, the tip of the sleeves, the tip of the front of *chogori*, the bottom of *chima*–all these had cuffs. In Koguryo, irrespective of sex, class or age, all the costumes of people had cuffs. Cuffs were colored variously, so as to harmonize with the basic colors of costumes and were colored symmetrically. Cuffs were of practical value, as they heightened the beauty of costumes effectively and further as they preserved costume from being worn or getting soiled.

The costumes of Koguryo were rich in variety in colors and patterns. Popular colors included yellow, purple, white, black, blue, green, grey, dark blue and ultramarine. Among the patterns were dots, circlets, dotted lines, wedge patterns, lines, squares, and lantern patterns–these were beautiful and subtle geometrical patterns.

Noble men's costume of Koguryo

Women's costume of Koguryo

Koguryo people knew how to harmonize *chogori* with *chima* or *paji*. They first wore *paji* or *chima* and then put on *chogori*. Every man and woman wore a belt or sash.

Difference in Costume from Neighboring States

One of the important points of Koguryo people's costume is that their clothes were convenient for military and production activity.

The costume of this period was convenient for productive activities such as farming, and for military activities such as horse riding or arrow shooting. Koguryo people in such simple costumes wore a hood or a coronet. Their hoods and coronets were also unique.

The coronet consisted of a foundation and a coronet. The centre of the coronet was dome-shaped, on which a feather of a bird was put and from which two white strings hang, in case it was worn by one who held a government office. Those who didn't hold government offices didn't have feather on their coronets, but hang black strings from them.

Koguryo people's costume had certain features in common with that of Paekje and Silla people. However, it was clearly distinguishable from that of neighboring peoples. In Pei Wei and Sui, once the neighboring states of Koguryo, women's skirts were not pleated like Koguryo women's skirts but were cylindrical. Men's jackets had a curved neckline. Women's jackets in Sui and Tang China had no collar. Chinese overcoats in Tang dynasty all had a round neckline.

"*Samguk-sagi*" (History of Three Kingdoms) points out that the costume of Koguryo differed from that of Wei. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Dec. 18

*Rudolf Kirchschlaegér, President of Austria, met Pak Gyong Son, DPRK ambassador to the country.

The president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Austria and Korea.

Dec. 22

*Mamoon Abdul Gayoon, President of the Republic of Maldives, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier So Gwan Hi.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung.

The president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Maldives and Korea.

Declaring that the Maldives had always expressed support and sympathy for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he said: The Republic of Maldives holds that reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference and the Korean people be left to shape their own destiny.

The delegation visited the Republic of Maldives from December 20–24.

*João Bernardo Vieira, General Secretary of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the CC of the WPK and President of the Academy of Social Sciences.

In the talking with the WPK delegation the president said that the visit of the delegation of the WPK is a great support and inspiration to the party and people of Guinea-Bissau struggling for the reconstruction of the country.

Referring to the ever-growing friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea, he said:

Korea's reunification is a link of world peace and it accords with the interest not only of the Korean people but of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He declared that the party and government of his country would in the future, too, unconditionally and actively support the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The WPK delegation visited Guinea-Bissau from December 18 to 23.

Dec. 30

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Jong Hui left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Asian Regional Workshop on Government Executive and Supervisory Controls over Public Enterprises in Developing Countries to be held in New Delhi, India.

1982

Jan. 5

*Chang Dae Hi, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Uganda, presented his credentials to A. Milton Obote, President of the host country.

The president expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea.

*Pak Ri Hyon, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Barbados, presented his credentials to Deighton Ward, Governor-General of the country.

Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Barbados and Korea, the governor-general said that the Barbados people respect the principle of national self-determination of the Korean people for solving the question of the country's reunification.

Jan. 9

*A delegation of the WPK headed by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang for Togo to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Togolese national liberation.

*A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Se Ung left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Jan. 10

*A Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by N'Gaka Pierre, Director of the Cabinet of the Department of Ideology and Education of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, and a delegation of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by Jose Ernesto Tinoco Reis Costa, Chief of the Campolide Group, and Riche Andris, member of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Latin America Studies in Geneva, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jan. 11

*Rwandan President Habiyarimana Juvenal met Li Hyong Yon, ambassador of the DPRK to his country.

The president said that he was deeply pleased and satisfied over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Rwanda and Korea.

He declared that he himself and the Rwandan government would unconditionally suppport the proposals and policies put forward by President Kim Il Sung for reunification of Korea and always support, invariably and firmly, the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.(KCNA)

Seoul's Democracy Prerequisite To Korean Confederation: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 21 came out with a signed article entitled "To Democratize South Korean Society Is Prerequisite to Founding of Confederal State," and urged the Seoul junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan to replace all the fascistic measures with means to guarantee democracy for the people.

The following is a summary of the article:

The struggle to reunify the country is not one confined to a grouping or certain circles or authorities but a nation-wide, patriotic struggle for defending the basic interests of the whole nation and meeting its demand for achieving eternal prosperity and realizing independence in a reunified fatherland; it is, to all intents and purposes, an internal affair of the nation. This nature of the reunification problem requires our nation to participate in its solution with a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm.

Patriotic zeal and high political enthusiasm of the people can be displayed only when democracy is ensured.

Democracy is an inviolable right which everyone should enjoy.

But, utter political non-rights prevail in south Korea where democracy is crudely violated and people cannot express their will freely.

Only when the south Korean society is democratized and free political activities and democratic rights of the people are guaranteed can the south Korean people be drawn into the cause of national reunification and the internal problem of the nation be successfully solved through the buildup of the independent forces of the nation.

To abolish the military fascist ruling system and realize democracy in south Korea is essential for the application of the principles of peaceful reunification and great national unity on which the proposal for founding a confederal state is based.

However, the Chon Du Hwan junta is going headlong against peaceful reunification and great national unity.

With the system of military fascist rule which sows discord and creates antagonism and confrontation within the nation left in south Korea, the reconciliation and unity of the nation cannot be achieved and no positive proposal for peaceful reunification of the country can be realized.

If the south Korean society is to be democratized, the fascist laws including "National Security Law" must be repealed and all the repressive ruling tools be destroyed, first of all.

They must be replaced without delay with means guaranteeing democracy to the people.

The free political activities of all political parties, public organisations and individual personages must be guaranteed and the rights of the people to assembly, association and demonstration be exercised in south Korea.

The illegally arrested Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures and patriotic people must be released and the penalties passed upon them be nullified.

The military fascist "regime" must be replaced with a democratic regime defending the will and interests of broad masses of the people.

Chon's New Scandal in Rice Dealings with U.S. Disclosed

The real nature of Seoul's "social purification campaign" and its much talked about "cleanup of corruption" and "eradication of irregularities" was revealed when a new bribery scandal of the Chon junta in rice dealings with the U.S. was brought to light recently.

The fact was disclosed by a spokesman for the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association on January 12 in Pyongyang.

According to the statement issued by him, the Chon Du Hwan group made a contract to import 110,000 tons of rice from the U.S. after October last year at a price 33 percent higher than the market price, which, he said, entailed an extra payment of 12 million dollars, and in the course of importing the rice, took bribes and misappropriated a fabulous amount of money.

Follows excerpt from the statement:

The Chon Du Hwan group is, by origin, the chieftain of corruption and master hand in taking bribes outdistancing its predecessors.

It is not the first scandal of the Chon junta. In the course of importing one million tons of rice, over 2 million tons of wheat and 2.3 million tons of corn from the United States last year, he misappropriated hundreds of millions of dollars and pocketed millions of dollars when importing rice, wheat an soy bean from Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Beyond count are the illicit fortunes the junta has piled up by exploiting the south Korean people and selling the interests of the country and the nation and the money he has taken from U.S. and Japanese monopolies by ensuring them exorbitant illegal profits after he grabbed power.

With no amount of attempt can the Chon group now evade the responsibility for having masterminded the scandal in dealing with the United States or conceal his true colour as the chieftain of corruption.

Unpardonable are the crimes of him and all his ilk who commit nation-butchery internally, suppressing and murdering people, and steep themselves in corruption, committing treacheries in league with outside forces, externally.

If the Chon Du Hwan group do not want to meet an end more miserable than his predecessors, it must confess to and apologize for its scandals together with all other crimes it has committed against the people and the nation, and step down without delay from the power it usurped by illegal means.

List of Signers

The following persons in the U.S. and Canada have endorsed the "Earnest International Appeal, Demanding Mr. Kim Dae Jun Be Released from Prison": (Note: Organizations for identification purposes)

MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS
Don Banker, Member, House of Representatives
John L. Burton, Member, House of Representatives
Thomas D. Daschle, Member, House of Representatives
Ronald B. Dellums, Member, House of Representatives
Robert W. Edgar, Member, House of Representatives
Don Edwards, Member, House of Representatives
Tony Hall, Member, House of Representatives
Thomas A. Harkin, Member, House of Representatives
Edward M. Kennedy, Member, United States Senate
Norman Y. Mineta, Member, House of Representatives
James Oberstar, Member, House of Representatives
Richard L. Ottinger, Member, House of Representatives
Stephen P. Solarz, Member, House of Representatives
Howard Wolpe, Member, House of Representatives

PRESENT & FORMER U.S. PUBLIC OFFICIALS
Patricia Derian, Former Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
Donald M. Eraser, Mayor, Minneapolis, MINN; former Member of U.S. House of Representatives
Donald Ramard, Director, Center for International Policy; former U.S. State Department, Korea Desk
Charles Runyon III, Former Legal Advisor, U.S. State Department (Retired)

LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS
Mia Adjali, Director, United Methodist Office for the United Nations
Rev. Donald Anderson, General Secretaty, Canadian Council of Churches
Bishop A. James Armstrong, President, National Council of Churches of Christ of the U.S.A.
Peggy Billings, Assistant General Secretary, United Methodist Board of Global Ministries
William J. Butler, President, American Association for the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
Sung Il Choi, Director, Council for Democracy in Korea
Marilyn Clement, Director, Center for Constitutional Rights
Rev. John Collins, Co-Director, Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC)
Rev. Robert Davidson, Moderator, General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Adrian W. Dewind, New York City Bar Association
Rev. Robert Drinan, President, Aemricans for Democratic Action
Wonmo Dong, Chairman, Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (U.S.)
John K. Fairbank, Harvard University
Hurst Hannum, Executive Director, Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute
Pharis J. Harvey, Executive Director, North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea
Haviland C. Houston, General Secretary, United Methodist Board of Church and Society
Heather Johnston, Presdent, Canadian Council of Churches

The following persons in Japan have endorsed the "Earnest International Appeal, Demanding Mr. Kim Dae Jung Be Released from Prison": (Note: Organizations for identification purposes; family names first)

MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET (PARLIAMENT)
Akagi Munenori, Liberal Democratic Party
Ishii Hajime, Liberal Democratic Party
Ishida Hirohide, Liberal Democratic Party
Ide Ichitaro, Liberal Democratic Party
Oishi Senpachi, Liberal Democratic Party
Shionoya Kazuo, Liberal Democratic Party
Chizaki Usuburo, Liberal Democratic Party
Hashiguchi Takashi, Liberal Democratic Party
Asukata Ichio, Japan Socialist Party
Doi Takako, Japan Socialist Party
Aoshima Yukio, Independent
Utsunomiya Tokuma, Independent
Tanaka Isaji, Independent
Nakayama Chinatsu, Independent
Den Hideo, United Social Democratic Party

ACADEMIC, CULTURAL, & OTHER SECULAR PERSONAGES
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Iinuma Jiro, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Ito Narihiko, Professor, Chuo University
Oe Kenzaburo, Author
Okabe Itsuko, Essayist
Kida Kennichi, Professor, Rikkyo University
Kuwabara Takeo, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto Imoversotu
Kuratsuka Taira, Professor, Meiji University
Sasaki Hidenori, Attorney at Law
Shimizu Tomohisa, Professor, Japan Women's University
Sumiya Mikio, President, Tokyo Woman's University
Takano Yuichi, Professor, Sophia University
Tsurumi Shunsuke, Critic & Philosopher
Dohno Tatsuya, Attorney at Law
Nakadaira Kenkichi, Attorney at Law (Chairperson, Japan Section, Amnesty International)
Nakano Yoshio, Critic
Fujita Shozo, Professor, Hosei University
Miura Ayako, Author
Mori Kyozo, Former Chief Editor, Asahi Newspapers
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Morita Soichi, Attorney at Law
Yazaki Yasuhisa, Journalist
Wada Haruhiko, Professor, Tokyo University

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS
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Soma Nobuo, Bishop of Nagoya, Moderator, Japan Catholic Council for Justice and Peace
Fukamizu Masakatsu, Catholic Priest
Oshio Seinosuke, Protestant Minister
Kishimoto Yoichi, Moderator, National Christian Council of Japan
Shoji Tsutomu, General Secretary, National Christian Council of Japan
Nakajima Masaaki, General Secretary, United Church of Christ of Japan

SR-71 Air Space Violations

An American spy plane SR-71 violated the DPRK's territorial airspace three times on January 14, the official Korean Central News Agency reported the same day.

The KCNA broadcast monitored here said that a high-flying photo-taking SR-71 flew into the DPRK via about "Kangryong Peninsula" southwest of S. Hwanghae Province and the sky above an area "east of Kosong" on the east coast between "8 hours 29 minutes and 10 hours 11 minutes on Jan. 14."

Pyongyang charged Washington with frequent acts of aerial espionage by high-altitude electronic intelligence planes, saying that air space violations "coincide with the introduction into south Korea of large quantities aggressive equipment including new-type fighter-bombers and ground support planes after the formulation of a new 'combat power buildup program.'"

The escalating airspace violations by SR-71s compelled Pyongyang to use such wording as "We will not provoke others first, but we will never allow anyone to provoke us."

(Continued from page 1)
on last December 13 for an Asian regional meeting to promote establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone, the KCNA reported on January 16.

According to the KCNA report, Pyongyang said in the letter it regarded the proposal as "important and timely" for guaranteeing world peace and security and highly appreciated it as according with the spirit of the WPK-JSP joint statement adopted in last March on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peaceful Northeast Asia.

Proposing to call such a meeting "as early as possible" in Tokyo or in any other country considered suitable, the letter expressed the hope to meet a JSP delegate "at any place" to discuss concrete matters on this question.

DPRK chief executive Kim Il Sung and JSP Chairman Asukata agreed in a joint declaration on March 16 last year to mark out Northeast Asia as a non-nuclear peace zone.

(Continued from page 1)
making Japan help the Seoul junta in its arms buildup, the paper said "In an attempt to dominate Asia by 'strength,' the U.S. is trying to utilize Japan as its junior 'ally' and step up its militaristaion for overseas expansion and, at the same time, keep a firm grip on south Korea as its colony and military base and beef up the armed forces of the Chon group to use them as an executor of another war of aggression."

Making a brief comment on a U.S.-Japan joint study on measures to cope with a Korean contingency started recently, Pyongyang warned Tokyo that it should "maintain independence and stop following the U.S. policy of increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula."

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